

Household Matters

Stuffed Eggplant.

Boll for one hour an eggplant, halve it and scoop out the interior. Chop fine and add to it a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, two table-spoonfuls of chopped onion, and one cupful of minced chicken, tongue or veal. Put this mixture back into the eggplant shells, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. When nearly cooked put a handful of dried bread-crumbs into a frying pan containing some hot butter. Cover the top of the eggplant with the crumbs, bake for another ten minutes and serve.

Spice Currants.

Mix four cups of sugar, two cups of vinegar, a level teaspoon each of mace and cloves and cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of allspice, and a small piece of ginger root. Put the ground spices in a muslin bag, with half a dozen peppercorns, and put the bags into two cups of vinegar and four cups of sugar, which have been boiled together and skimmed. While hot put in currants and cook them gently for ten minutes. Put all into a stone jar, cover and set aside to cool. The next day drain off all the liquor from the currants, heat and pour boiling hot over the currants again. Do this for four or five times, or until there is just enough liquor to cover the fruit.

Feather Rolls.

Melt two level tablespoonfuls of butter in one cupful of scalding hot milk; when lukewarm put in one-half teaspoon of cream, one beaten egg, one level tablespoonful of sugar and a saltspoonful of salt. When the yeast is dissolved stir in one cupful and a half of well dried flour and beat three minutes. It should be too thick - or a batter not thick enough for a dough. Cover with a heated cloth and set in a warm place to rise for about two hours. The texture will be better if it is beaten down and allowed to rise again before putting into this. With a tablespoon dipped in flour fill small roll pans with the batter, having them a little more than half full. Let them rise until the pans are full and bake ten to fifteen minutes in a hot oven. The oven should be very quick.

Meat Molds.

Chop very fine half a pound of any delicate meat like chicken, tongue or veal. Mix with it two tablespoonfuls of cream, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Prepare a jelly by soaking an ounce of gelatin half an hour in four tablespoonfuls of cold water. Put a pint of cold water in a small saucepan, adding to it a slice of onion, a few leaves of celery, half a bay leaf and a clove. Boil several minutes, add a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, a teaspoonful of beef extract and stir until dissolved. Strain into the gelatin, salt lightly and set in a cool place to harden. As it begins to stiffen pour half into a small mould, spread the meat mixture evenly over the top, though not reaching quite to the edges. Pour the remainder of the jelly over the meat and set away to harden. When ready to serve turn on a platter and garnish with olives, slices of pickle or cucumber. Cut in slices to serve, sending mayonnaise around with it if preferred. In that case put each slice on a leaf of lettuce.

Frosted Rice.

Thoroughly wash the rice. Put a cupful in a bowl with plenty of water and rub the rice well between the hands. Turn the water off, pour on more, rub again, then rinse. Turn into a colander to drain. Put four cups of fresh, sweet milk in a farina kettle. When it comes to a boil add a teaspoonful of salt and the washed rice. Lift once or twice with a fork, so that it will not stick at the bottom, then cover closely and boil half an hour, taking pains to see that the water in the outer kettle does not dry out. Have ready the yolks of two eggs well beaten with a half cupful of sugar. When the rice is done stir the egg mixture into the rice, flavor to taste with vanilla, rose or orange, and turn into a low glass or china dish. Whip the whites of the eggs, sweeten and flavor and spread over the rice. Set in the oven a few minutes to raise and brown. Serve very cold. It goes without saying that one should not use a cut glass or fine china dish for this purpose, but very pretty dishes made from the popular mamkins can often be bought for ten to fifteen cents for this purpose.



Oxalic acid or salts of lemon will remove iron rust.

Kitchen floors painted with boiled linseed oil are very easily cleaned.

Painted furniture wiped over with a little milk and water will look as bright as new.

Varnished wood should be washed with cold tea, and afterward wiped dry and polished with soft cloths.

Too much salt in the gravy may be remedied by putting a pinch of brown sugar in it. This does not hurt the gravy in the least.

To polish shell combs rub first with finely-powdered charcoal moistened with water, and then with prepared chalk moistened with vinegar. Polish with the palm of your hand and dry with a cloth.

Uncle Sam uses small cakes of sulphur when he wants to do a little fumigating. These cakes come with a small vessel to hold them while they are burning. Sulphur makes a good disinfectant.

To revive a dying fire scatter over it a little granulated sugar. Another good plan is to hold a sheet of paper over the opening above the grate, so that all the air that passes up the chimney must first be drawn through the fire.

To improve gravy try adding a tablespoon of cream to brown gravy after thickening it. It is a great improvement. Beef tea is also improved by the addition of a little cream. It softens the flavor and makes it far more palatable for an invalid.

Spain Has Brought Us Horses.

The Spaniards were the first to bring horses to this continent, though the paleontologist tells us that the rocks abound with fossils which show that Equidae were numerous all over America in the Eocene period. It is a singular fact, however, that there were no horses in America when the first Europeans came hither.—From John Gilmer Speed's "The Horse in America," in the September Century.

Mistaken Identity.

The Lady—What right have you to enter my room in the middle of the night?
Burglar—Now, don't scold me, ma'am; I'm not your husband.—September Smart Set.

FTS permanently cured. No fitful nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nervolizer. \$2.00 bottle and treatises Dr. R. B. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

All the world may be a stage, but a lot of the actors are compelled to get out and walk.

Mr. Wistola's Sipping Syrup for children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup, whooping, etc. The export of automobiles is about \$1,000,000 a year.

James P. Plo's Cure for Consumption saved his life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Ross, 115 E. Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1901.

It takes years to build up a reputation that may be shattered in a minute.

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"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

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FRIDMAN'S BENEFIT

THE RAFFIA HAT. A New Form of Headgear Which Comes From the Philippines.

Think of looking to the Philippines for fashions, and yet the modern American girl has borrowed a smart touch from her Filipino sister, and it is even more becoming to her fairness than to the bronze hues of the originator. It is the raffia hat, and it is something entirely new. Raffia is grass, and a grass hat doesn't sound very fetching, does it? But the raffia hat which the fashionable girl is wearing is just the smartest thing imaginable. It is odd enough and original enough to make every one who sees it want one.

The raffia hat is made on a wire frame. Strands of raffia are either braided or twisted so that they entirely cover the frame of the hat. Raffia is as light as a feather and can be dyed any color, and a little less than one-fourth of a pound, which can be bought for fifteen cents, is sufficient for making a hat with green raffia twisted about the wire frame. It is trimmed with a big red velvet bow, and where the brain flared at the left side a cluster of bright red cherries are caught. This was all, but the hat was unusually effective. Its price mark in one of the big New York millinery shops was \$18. It cost the smart girl who copied it and made it herself just \$3.50.

She selected a becoming wire frame, for which she paid thirty-five cents. She used fifteen cents' worth of raffia. The cherries cost \$1.50; there were three bunches. The ribbon for the bow, which took three yards, was \$1.20, making a total expenditure of \$3.50. For summer wear at the sea or in the country the raffia hat is the millinery fad of the day. Pale yellow hats of raffia trimmed with black velvet daisies with yellow centres are extremely effective, as well as mauve hats trimmed with pale lavender hyacinths.

Now that the modern girl has discovered raffia, or more correctly speaking, has borrowed it from the Filipino women, she is also learning to weave it into belts and chainlike bands. This grass, which is a species of palm, may be woven into very attractive patterns, and also made into mats of all sizes. The mats may be used to take the place of doilies on the table, and the larger ones are a very convenient addition to baby's carriage.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Woman and the Farm.

The deserted farm and the woman who must support herself have one thing at least in common—they are not local problems. Careless writers have almost made it appear that all the deserted farms are in New England, and all the women who have to earn their own living are restricted by circumstances to the cities. Two essays recently read before agricultural societies in the Central West suggest a wider and truer view of the situation.

One essayist told of a woman who bought a farm, when overwork forced her to retire temporarily from her profession. She hires a man for outside work and a woman to do the rougher housework. She enjoys pure air, fresh vegetables and plenty of milk and butter and eggs, and receives enough money for the hay produced on the farm to meet all her expenses.

The heroine of the other essayist was a successful stenographer, who, wanting a house of her own, pitched upon a three-acre place which was far from cities, but within reachable distance of several summer hotels. By study, perseverance, tact and common sense, she presently found herself marketing every year 5000 pounds of money, 1500 ducks and quantities of fine fruit. Probably there is not a county in any State which does not offer similar opportunities for tired women to rest by change of occupation, and meantime earn a living; or, for ambitious women to take up fruit growing, market gardening, poultry keeping or some other specialty, and carry it on at a profit. We glory in the women who have sought out such openings. Their number should increase.—Youth's Companion.

Maine Women Perform Marriage Service

In Maine, nine women have the right to solemnize marriages, administer oaths and the like. They are commissioned under the new law of last winter, which gives them additional powers over those conferred by the old law, says the Woman's Journal. These women are: Lella H. Hunsweil, Kingman; Minnie C. Stanwood, Farmington; Margaret L. Magill, Houlton; Gertrude Jenkins, Portland; Margaret A. Baker, South Paris; E. L. Shorey, Bridgton; Eliza T. Clements, South Newburg; Alice M. Hanson, Saco; Gertrude A. Prescott, Orono.



FRILLS FASHIONS

Pleated skirts are no less than ubiquitous.

String lace and string fringe are on the top wave of the vogue.

Whole puffed dresses are effectively worn by some slender sisters.

The graceful full Lamballe hats crown the droopy dresses successfully.

Chantilly lace en applique on chiffon is quite as much in favor as a whole robe of lace.

Advance evening cloaks are trailing, and are masses of lace, cloth bands and accordion pleating.

The more turns the average dress-maker can torture a wide band of lace into, the happier she seems to be.

Scalloped effects are noted on new shoulder wraps as well as the lower edges of much-trimmed dress skirts.

HYPNOTISM FOR HYSTERIA.

Experiments Before Phylodiana Which Proved Successful.

The members of the West Side Medical Society, the New York Polyclinic and of several other medical associations and institutions recently witnessed the experiment of placing a man under the influence of hypnotism for the purpose of curing him of hysteria, following an operation. The man was hypnotized six times in public, and is now reported to be strong and well. Before he was hypnotized he could not speak. He could drink water, milk and ginger ale, but no tea or coffee. He also had peculiar visions at night, and he frequently felt as if he didn't care for anything and wanted to die. The physician who put him under the influence of hypnotism found him a sensitive subject. The patient passed readily into the sleeping state at the first seance.

In addressing those present at one of the seances, Dr. William Broadus Pritchard, who gave these demonstrations of the use of hypnotism as a curative agent in certain diseases, said:

"The phenomenon of hypnotism is not limited to man. The lower animals are exceedingly sensitive. I have seen the late Dr. London Carter Gray hypnotize at one seance a rabbit, a frog, a pigeon, a lobster, a canary, and a man. I have myself hypnotized frogs, birds, dogs and other animals. The familiar child's trick of stretching a chicken's neck out, bringing the bill to a certain crack in the floor or line in the sand, gently stroking the head or body at the time, then leaving the chicken stretched out unattended for several minutes is an example. The snake charming a bird, the man controlling a wild beast with his mind, are not necessarily mystical, but are both allowing of a question of explanation in hypnotic influence. Now, if I control the fellow of the jungle, as depicted in one of Kipling's stories, graphically illustrates this power, although the illustration is lacking in scientific value or force.

"Another deterrent influence of no mean weight in its effect in delaying our knowledge of the subject is the real flag of danger which has been waved along the line of research in this field. Much harm can be done to the subject's mental integrity may be seriously impaired; his will power utterly destroyed and he himself degraded to the purposes, meretricious and even criminal, of the operator. There is no evidence whatever in support of such doctrines, and very much evidence directly to the contrary."—New York Tribune.

LHASA THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Since 1840 No European Has Succeeded in Reaching its Sacred Temples.

It may be said, at the beginning of the twentieth century, that, except for the two poles, there is no corner of the earth where white men have not penetrated. Yet, in truth, there exists on the Asiatic continent, hardly two hundred miles from the frontier of British India, a city, the capital of Tibet, to which the "white men" of Europe and America are absolutely forbidden access. Within a distance of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from this city, all the roads leading to it, at the place where they cross the frontier to the province of Wu, of which Lhasa is the chief town, are jealously guarded by pickets of Tibetan soldiery. Immediately upon perceiving a suspicious looking caravan the sentinels notify the local authorities. The advancing traveler then sees rise up before him a whole detachment of armed men, commanded by high functionaries of the country, who, without discussing the matter, politely insist that the bold pioneer retrace his steps. They even offer him the money and food necessary for the return voyage, at the same time warning him that if he continue on his way to Lhasa he will pay for it with his life.

Such a state of affairs has not always existed. During the middle ages, and until the middle of the eighteenth century, a number of Europeans, mostly Catholic monks, were able to remain for long periods in the "Holy City" of the Tibetans, who profess, as we know, the Buddhist-Lamaist religion. But since the expulsion, in 1760, of the Capuchin monks, who tried to meddle with the internal affairs of the country, all Europeans have been regarded with suspicion, and none has been allowed to penetrate into Lhasa. Nevertheless, in 1811, Thomas Manning, an English traveler, and in 1846 Huc and Gabet, two French missionaries, were able to spend months at Lhasa in the disguise of Buddhist pilgrims. They were recognized, however, and were asked to leave the country as quickly as possible. Since 1840 no European has succeeded in reaching the sacred temples of Lhasa.—From J. Deniker's "New Light on Lhasa" in the Century.

WOMAN'S WAY.

"Yesterday afternoon, between 3:10 and 3:15," said the bright boy, "my mother killed my father!"
"What! Why, your father went to New York yesterday morning."
"Yes, and at 3:10 he got a telegram from him. She killed him in half a dozen different ways before 3:15, when she summed up enough nerve to read the message."—Philadelphia Press.

RAPID.

"South America is ahead of all the rest of the earth," said the bonafide patriot.

"I don't quite see the justice of so broad a claim."

"The rest of the earth claims only one revolution a day, and it's nothing unusual for us to ring up five or six before breakfast."—Washington Star.

OUR TOTAL POPULATION.

With Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam and Samoa, We Number 84,233,069. The total population enumerated by the twelfth census was 76,303,387, but while the area of enumeration covered Alaska and Hawaii, it did not include Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam or Samoa. The population of these new acquired islands has, however, been ascertained partly by estimates and partly by special censuses. Including these estimates, the total population of the United States and its outlying possessions in 1900 was as follows:

Area of enumeration..... 76,303,387
Philippine Islands..... 6,961,339
Porto Rico..... 953,243
Guam..... 9,000
Samoa..... 6,100
Total..... 84,233,069

The only countries surpassing the United States in number of inhabitants are the Chinese Empire, the British Empire, the Russian Empire, and probably France, with the inclusion of its African possessions.—From the Hon. W. R. Merriam's "Noteworthy Results of the Twelfth Census" in the September Century.

Jack Tars in a Cake Walk.

The blue-jackets of the American squadron "cake-walked" through the streets of Portsmouth as the band of the Second Maine Volunteer Artillery played a lively Yankee air.

The cake-walk was an unexpected addition to the day's entertainment, which had been arranged for the visiting sailors by the Corporation of Portsmouth. They marched 800 strong from the dockyard to the Connaught drill hall, where they were tendered a luncheon by the Mayor and Corporation.

At first the sailors swung along in an easy step while the band played a lively march. The cheers with which they were greeted tripled in force as the music suddenly shifted to the genuine cake-walk rhythm, and almost as one man the column dropped as quickly into the peculiar half shuffle, half pirouette affected by cake-walkers.

Lieut. Spencer Wood, of the Chicago, who commanded the column, was not pleased and a little angry, but the crowd was so thoroughly pleased that there were repeated demands for an encore.—London Express.

Just Saved From Starvation.

When, in 1801, Miss Balfour was visiting the West of Ireland and studying the condition of the people, she asked one of them how they were getting on in a particular village. "Arrah, miss, sure and if it wasn't for the famine we'd be starving."—John Bull.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHESEBROUGH, who he is senior partner of the firm of J. J. CHESEBROUGH & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every copy of CATHERINE HALL'S CATHERINE CURE, FRANK J. CHESEBROUGH, Notary Public.

Some People. There are some people whose use in the world it would be as hard to define as the uses of pieces of parsley draped around meat on the table.—Chicago Globe.

Pay-Day Friends.

A man has a lot more friends on his pay day than he has on theirs.—New York Press.

Though the American eagle is a

tough old bird, when it roosts on the back of a silver dollar it is legal tender.—Chicago News.

FREE STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU

To all who suffer, or to the friends of those who suffer with Kidney, Liver, Head, Bladder or Blood Disease, a sample bottle of STUART'S Gin and Buchu, the great southern Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be sent absolutely free of cost. Mention this paper. Address STUART'S DRUG MFG CO., 28 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches.

"My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—Miss KATE BOLLMAN, 1144 St. & Wales Ave., New York City.—Send for full particulars of our latest proof genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

NIGHT TRAVEL.

O near lights, and far lights, And every light a home! And how they gladden, sadden us, Who late and early roam!

But sad lights and glad lights, By flash and gleam we speed Across the darkness to a light We love, and know, and need!

—Arthur Stringer in September Smart Set.

A CITY MAID.

She came up to the country But a week or so ago, The city maid who ne'er had seen The fields where wild flowers grow; And when she saw the cat-tails, She cried, "Oh, do look, quick! Who ever heard of sauerkraut A-growing on a stick!"

—September St. Nicholas.

SCORCHER.

He—Spindritter's got himself in hot water.

She—Playing with fire again?

He—Yes; two of his flames met last night.—Woman's Home Companion.

FREE PROOF FORBIDS DOUBT.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., August 4, 1900.—"I received your sample of Doan's Kidney Pills and since have taken two boxes, and I can truly say they are as good as they are advertised to be. When I began taking them I could not bend my back enough to pick up a stick of wood.—Sometimes could not walk or move my legs. And two doctors had told me I had a large stone in my back, and I had taken two boxes, and I am able to do a hard day's work. Doan's Kidney Pills are a God-send to humanity."—Mrs. ELIZA A. MATTHEWS, Gainesville, Fla., Box 160.

The great fame of Doan's Kidney Pills is won by the wonderful power of the free trial to demonstrate surprising merit.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back and joint pains overcome. Swelling of the blood, dropsy, edema, and rheumatic pains vanish. They correct urticaria, break down indurated, high colored, pain in passing, uric acid, and remove uric acid from the system. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness, vertigo, etc.

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